

CALIFORNIA

V. 3 no 10

AUGUST, 1912

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# CLUB WOMAN

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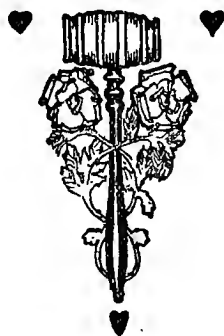
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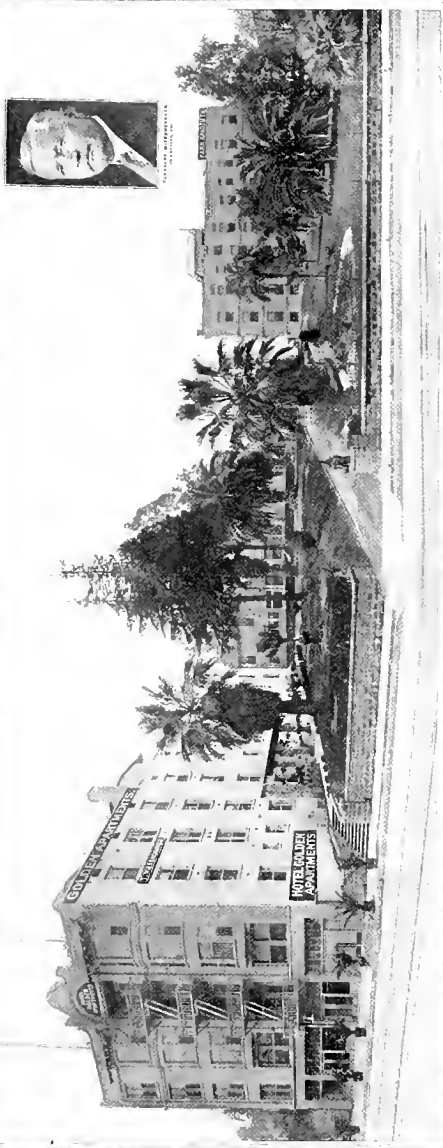
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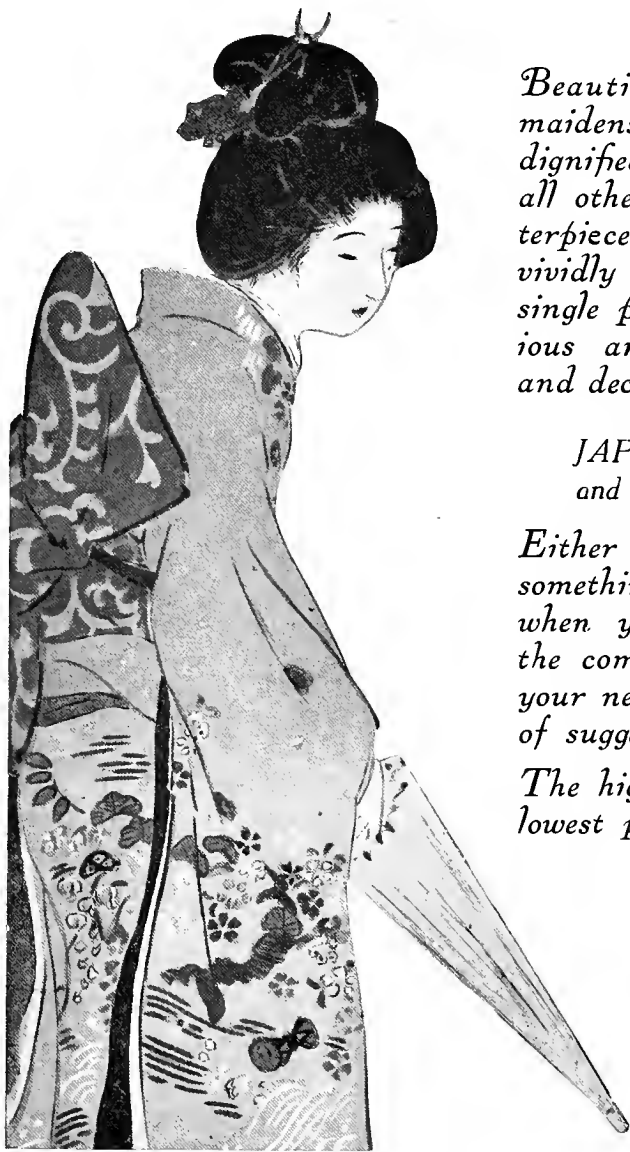
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# THE CLUB WOMAN

*Official organ of the California Federation of Women's Clubs*

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MRS. A. A. GODDARD

Vice President, California Federation of Women's Clubs

# The Club Woman

VOL. III

AUGUST, 1912

No. 10

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General and State Federation news published in The Club Woman is official. Communications intended for either department must reach the club editor by the first day of each month in order to insure publication in the next issue of the magazine.

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## EDITORIAL

C. F. W. C. year book, 1912, now being compiled, will, it is anticipated, be ready for distribution early next month. A new and distinctly valuable feature planned by Mrs. Orr is that in addition to the usual reports of the officers and department chairmen there shall be incorporated a brief recommendation for the coming year from each chairman of a working committee. These recommendations later are to be printed in leaflet form for general circulation, thus affording presidents of clubs a survey of the federation's efforts and accomplishment during the year just closed, and also making it possible for them to use such of the material as may be desired for their own programs.

—————

The September number of The Club Woman will be devoted largely to the subject of program building, and each club and district president is urgently requested to forward to the club editor at the earliest possible date an outline of the best program presented before her club last year, as well as any suggestions or data which are proving helpful in arranging her schedule for this year. These must be as brief as possible, and if signed with the writer's name and that of her club, will be credited.

The September number will include also recommendations from the state chairmen of civics, of health and of legislation, this group having been selected because of necessity for immediate activity in these departments if results are to be obtained at the next Legislature. The Legislature convenes

the first of January, and C. F. W. C. has only the intervening four months in which to agitate—one hundred and twenty-two days from September 1—in behalf of the measures endorsed at Paso Robles.

The October number of The Club Woman will be anticipated with especial interest, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles having promised for that issue an article on "Federation."

—————

The Keystone, a journal devoted to women's organizations in the South, and published monthly in Charleston, S. C., with the June issue, 1912, marks the fourteenth anniversary of its establishment. This magazine, which is the official organ of five state federations, is a welcome monthly visitor in the office of The Club Woman. The Keystone claims the honor of being the oldest of the women's clubs "official organs."

The June number contains a terse report of the San Francisco biennial, written by Mrs. Charles Rayner, a former president of the Florida Federation of Woman's Clubs.

—————

Municipal civil service reform, particularly in connection with proper food inspection, was taken up at the biennial by Mrs. Howard Warren of Princeton, N. J., president of the New Jersey federation, in a talk, in which she declared: "There is no distinctively republican way of fighting fires or exclusively democratic manner of cleaning streets."

Mrs. Warren declared it to be her experience that good results in mu-

municipal food inspection or any other kind of administration usually required the presence of committees of women to see that things were actually done. She urged that the women of the federation pay particular attention to inspection in their home towns.

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Mrs. Seward Simons of Pasadena was one of the speakers at the suffrage meeting held the morning of July 4 under the auspices of the College Equal Suffrage League in San Francisco. Mrs. Simons, who was president of the now defunct Political Equality League, in telling "How the Vote Was Won," said:

"If the women of this federation gain here in California nothing else but an inspiration to go home and work for suffrage, the convention is justified and they are repaid for coming. The lessons of such a campaign are profound and significant. I had always thought it would be a great saving of time and effort for Congress to pass a bill giving women the right to vote. I now believe that the education that comes through a campaign in the different states is invaluable. In discussing why women should vote we learned why men should vote; in talking of this reform we learn of other things that need reforming. We were made to think along social, economic, educational and spiritual lines, and when the right to vote came to us we were prepared for it as no class of enfranchised men has ever been. Women are the great undeveloped resource of this country. If we are to live up to our possibilities in political thought, we must welcome the trial by fire that a suffrage campaign affords."

Fifty years ago disease was an individual matter. Today it is a social problem. No one class can secure better conditions. The intelligent coöperation of the public is necessary if the health of the nation is to be improved. This means that if the public is to co-operate it must co-operate intelligently and must secure its information from

some authoritative source. One of the most important functions of the United States Public Health Service, as provided in the Owen Bill, is that of issuing and distributing pamphlets to the people, telling them how sickness can be avoided and prevented.—Caroline Crockett, Chairman Public Health Department, G. F. W. C.

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Mrs. Robert B. McCall of Chicago told the delegates at the biennial of the civic nurse which the Federation of Women's Clubs is placing in small towns. This civic nurse combines the properties and instruction of a visiting nurse, a police matron and a recreation leader.

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"The Merit System and the Public Education" and "The Merit System and Public Institution of Charities and Corrections" were topics assigned respectively to Mrs. John Theodore Tabor of Massachusetts and Mrs. Frederick Cole of Nebraska.

"Your supreme need," urged Mrs. Cole, "is to care in your hearts—care deeply for your cities and your country. Women never fail to accomplish when they care in their hearts."

Noting the reluctance of many women to charge themselves with active responsibility toward public institutions, Mrs. Cole said that many shrank from undertaking duties associated with civil service reform lest they should find it spelled politics.

"Do not," she pled, "allow yourselves to be indifferent to this vast army of the blind, the deaf, the insane, the morally irresponsible and the criminal. When we see that insanity and idiocy are on the increase, which means increase of criminality, we realize that we are, indeed, our brother's keeper. No institution is greater than its superintendent."

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San Francisco district will hold the annual convention November 6, 7 and 8, at Casa del Rey, Santa Cruz.



## California Federation of Women's Clubs

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

**President**—Mrs. James W. Orr, 2420 Gough street, San Francisco.  
**Vice-President**—Mrs. A. A. Goddard, 1227 H street, Sacramento.  
**Vice-President-at-large**—Mrs. Calvin Hartwell, 411 Summit avenue, Pasadena.  
**Recording Secretary**—Mrs. Edward Q. Knight, 238 San Jose avenue, San Francisco.  
**Corresponding Secretary**—Miss Jessica Lee Briggs, 1942a Hyde street, San Francisco.  
**Treasurer**—Mrs. H. E. DeNyse, P. O. Box No. 695, Riverside.  
**Auditors**—Mrs. Cora E. Jones, 826 Fifty-second street, Oakland; Mrs. T. H. Mines, Bakersfield.  
**General Federation State Secretary**—Mrs. Russell J. Waters, 900 West Adams street, Los Angeles.

### District Presidents

**Northern**—Mrs. George W. McCoy, 2410 K street, Sacramento.  
**San Francisco**—Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, 144 Sycamore avenue, San Mateo.  
**Alameda**—Mrs. James Lynch, 1845 University avenue, Berkeley.  
**San Joaquin**—Mrs. S. L. Wiley, 1450 J street, Fresno.  
**Los Angeles**—Mrs. W. C. Mushet, 2614 North Griffin avenue, Los Angeles.  
**Southern**—Mrs. Ella Westland, Upland.

### CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

**Art**—Mrs. Edward B. Stanwood, Marysville.  
**Civics**—Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, Roseville.  
**Civil Service Reform**—Mrs. E. S. Karns, Channing Lane, Palo Alto.  
**Club Extension**—Mrs. A. J. Rudy, Fresno.  
**Conservation**—  
     **Forestry**—Mrs. Foster Elliott, 111 South Hidalgo avenue, Alhambra.  
     **Waterways**—Mrs. E. G. Greene, 611 Waverly street, Palo Alto.  
**Education**—Mrs. May Cheney, University of California, Berkeley.  
**History and Landmarks**—Mrs. William Fairchild, Placerville.  
**Health**—Mrs. Charles F. Edson, 950 West Twentieth street, Los Angeles.  
**Household Economics**—Miss Edna Rich, State Normal School of Home Economics, Santa Barbara.  
**Industrial and Social Conditions**—Miss Mary E. Hamilton, 240 West Highland avenue, Redlands.  
**Legislation**—Mrs. G. E. Swan, Upland.  
**Music**—Madame E. Tojetto, 2848 Scott street, San Francisco.  
**Philanthropy**—Mrs. William Baurhyte, 1033 West Edgeware Road, Los Angeles.  
**Press**—Northern Chairman: Miss Hattie Sheideman, 2275 Broadway, San Francisco.  
     Southern Chairman: Miss Annie Bock, 212 South Grand avenue, Los Angeles.  
**Federation Emblem**—Mrs. M. H. Gridley, 101 Grand boulevard, Glendale.  
**Reciprocity and Information**—Mrs. B. F. Walton, Yuba City.  
**State University Club House Fund**—Mrs. S. L. Platt, 1720 J street, Fresno.  
**Necrology**—Miss Lucy Hatch, The Palms, Fresno.  
**Program**—Executive Committee.



### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The opening programs of our clubs will probably give an hour to reports of the eleventh biennial convention. There are a few subjects that may with profit be included in these reports which are hereby suggested.

The endowment fund was so splendidly presented at the convention and at the meeting of the California dele-

gation, by the new president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, that there is no real need for further explanation. Yet I am tempted to define it as a fund of \$100,000 voluntarily contributed by the clubwomen of the country to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to sustain and extend and endow the departments of work

with financial strength and dignity. This is to be a permanent foundation, whose revenue will enable the General Federation to carry on the service work for which it stands.

All the sums pledged at the convention by California clubs, by California women, by the California Federation, must be paid within five months. These sums will be credited to California, and thereby reduce the amount of our full assessment, viz., \$6,000. Each state is assessed a definite amount in proportion to the number of clubwomen enrolled. The balance of the \$6,000 which California will be called upon to contribute need not become an immediate burden, as ample time will be given all clubs to give their proportion of the fund. An endowment committee for the state will be appointed at the next regular meeting of the executive board, whose business it will be to consider apportionments and devise a system of credits. Another matter that delegates ought to bring before their clubs is the History of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which may be purchased for the next two or three months for \$1.50, at the expiration of this time the price will be \$2.00. Send to History Department, G. F. W. C., Petersburg, New York, and include sixteen cents for postage—if just one copy is ordered. This history is as interesting as any romance; one gets the story of the inception, the progress and development of the federation movement—as it has expressed and embodied state and national growth and expansion.

The report of the eleventh biennial convention will be published early this fall and can be obtained by sending name, address and fifty cents to Mrs. Mary I. Wood, No. 5 Congress Block, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. These two books should be in every club library at least, and in the hands of every club woman who is interested in each step of the forward march of the federated clubs.

There are a number of copies of the report of the tenth biennial convention,

held at Cincinnati, Ohio, still in my possession and I should be glad if those clubs owning a library would send fifteen cents for postage, and as long as they last the books will be sent. They are valuable for reference and contain excellent reports and addresses. The General Federation Bulletin, the official organ, published monthly at Cannon Place, Troy, New York, contains reports of work of all State Federations and General Federation Chairmen of Departments, a knowledge of what our sister states are doing, a comparison of aims and methods, is stimulating and inspires fresh enthusiasm.

Among other things that delegates may report to their clubs is the action of the General Federation in declining to present the resolution from California indorsing the principle of equal suffrage. This has created much comment, commendatory and adverse, as much as it would had the resolution been presented. The history of similar resolutions at the conventions of the General Federation has been of like disposal. It has never been considered the part of wisdom by those in control to present equal suffrage to the convention in the form of a resolution asking for its indorsement. The subject itself was on the program of the tenth biennial convention, and presented from three standpoints, anti, restricted and equal suffrage. As one who has attended many conventions, as a member, or as an observer, it seems to me that our weakest point is the hour when resolutions are presented. The impossibility of helpful, just and illuminative discussion on questions of moment and wide significance is apparent to all, for the needed time for careful consideration is not available.

New departments or standing committees come as a recommendation from one administration to the next. This might be the best method: to ask by resolution for a department or committee to promote the study and investigation of what our resolution states

as "the most modern and direct method of attaining humanitarian reforms—equal suffrage."

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, the retiring president, said in part in her opening address in Cincinnati, "There is a 'new woman,' the product of evolution, the result of social and commercial changes—she would be ashamed not to know something of the administration of the city, the state, the nation. She prizes good citizenship so highly that she trains her children to value citizenship as the highest gift of manhood and womanhood."

Underneath all seeming aversion to

the admission of this question of equal suffrage to the program of the General Federation is the recognition that education precedes mental emancipation; that revelation is a growth, not a graft; that antagonisms vanish, as wisdom comes, and that the efficiency of an organization must be determined by experiment, by results, by a "trial balance," and cannot be declared by resolution. Hence there is no need for regrets—there is another time, all time. "The responsibility of tolerance lies with those who have the wider vision."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James W. Orr.

### Notes

The new chairman of education for the California Federation is Mrs. May Cheney of 2241 College avenue, Berkeley.

The regular meeting of the executive board of the C. F. W. C. will be held on the third Saturday of each month at the California club, 1750 Clay street, San Francisco.

The registration of all California women is the immediate duty of the new citizens, and it is urged that clubs in rural districts shall use their organizations and their club homes as a cen-

ter of activity from which this work can be advanced. In the cities the civic centers are taking charge, but where there is no "center" the clubs should assume this obligation, because it is of vital importance that our full strength shall be available to determine the status of our state legislature and our United States Congress.

The first club to be admitted since the convention at Paso Robles is the Los Angeles City Teachers' Club, organized in 1909; membership 800; President. Edith M. Hodgkins.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT

### Executive Board

President—Mrs. George Watson McCoy, Placerville.

Vice-President—Mrs. A. F. Jones, 1218 Montgomery street, Oroville.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. D. C. McCallum, Oroville.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. J. C. Fitzgerald, 1518½ N street, Sacramento.

Treasurer—Mrs. Emily Hoppin, Yolo.

Auditor—Mrs. Clarence E. Jarvis, Sutter Creek.

### Chairmen of Committees

Art—Mrs. J. B. Hughes, 415 Pine street, Oroville.

Civics—Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge.

Playgrounds—Mrs. J. Henry Miller,

Sacramento; Mrs. O. Kearns, Roseville.

Libraries—Miss Caroline Sexton, Oroville; Mrs. Frank Cosgrove, Roseville.

Civil Service Reform—Mrs. B. N. Rideout, 1301 P street, Sacramento.

Club Extension—Miss Etta Cornell, Fair Oaks, Sacramento Co.

Conservation—Forestry, Mrs. A. F. Jones, 1218 Montgomery street, Oroville. Waterways—Mrs. Robert Cosgrove, Colusa.

History and Landmarks — Mrs. Claire Tuttle, Auburn.

Health—Mrs. C. E. Thompson, Dunsmuir.

Household Economics—Mrs. Frank

Krebs, 2401 H street, Sacramento.

Industrial and Social Conditions—Miss Retta Parrott, City Library, Sacramento.

Legislation—Mrs. J. T. Harbaugh, 2706 N street, Sacramento.

Music—Mrs. Walter Longbotham, Sacramento.

Philanthropy—Mrs. Rufus Maker, 1609 Twentieth street, Sacramento.

Press—Miss Gertrude Kirk, Placerville.

State University Club House Loan—

Mrs. M. R. Beard, 1820 H street, Sacramento.

Necrology—Mrs. T. B. Reardon, Oroville.

Reciprocity and Information Bureau—Mrs. B. F. Walton, Yuba City.

Date for the annual meeting of the Northern district has been changed from November to March and the session of 1913 is to be held in Oroville.

The executive board will meet the first week in September.

### SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mrs. Percy L. Shuman, president of San Francisco District, is sending this letter of greeting to each club in her district:

Dear Madam President and Members:

My first thought upon entering this new club year is a desire to meet you, each and every one of you, individually. This would indeed afford me, as your presiding officer, the keenest pleasure, and stimulate a larger, fuller companionship between us. For that is what I want paramount to everything else. But I realize at present that our personal greeting must necessarily be deferred. So in sending you this message I am asking your co-operation with the district officers who have been enrolled to serve you in the district to which you belong.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the district convention in 1910 will your club suggest a vital and

interesting topic for the presidents' council in the coming district meeting, which will be held at Santa Cruz in Hotel Casa del Rey, November 6, 7 and 8.

Kindly send your topic to my address not later than September 30 (note the date), that it may be printed in the call for the convention.

Trusting that your club will be fully represented at that time, and that we may realize the personal pleasure of meeting as many of you as can attend, and that you will strive to assist in maintaining the high standard of our district, and with best wishes for a prosperous and meritorious club year, believe me,

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. Percy L. Shuman,

August, 1912.

### LOS ANGELES DISTRICT.

The executive board of the Los Angeles district met for business and luncheon July 25.

Mrs. W. C. Mushet presided; sixteen members were present, and each responded to the president's request for a report from her committee, some telling of work already in hand and others presenting definite plans for the coming year.

Mrs. J. E. Coleman, chairman of phi-

lanthropy, reported that plans for the Brown Betty lunch and rest room were taking shape, and it is expected that this feature of Coleman House Association, a movement that has the endorsement of the Los Angeles district, will soon be successfully launched.

To the chairman of history and landmarks has come a forecast of Ventura's plans for a celebration September 9, which shall have as its central

feature a cross raising, an occasion which the people of Ventura and surrounding country are planning to make a notable one. From the same canyon which many years ago furnished the trees for the original cross that marked the founding of the Mission San Buena Ventura, will be brought two redwood trees for the new cross. Franciscan monks and Indian helpers

will, with appropriate religious ceremonies closely resembling those which attended the raising of the first cross, dedicate this emblem of the Faith to keep watch and ward over the Ventura of today.

Following the dedication school children will place rocks at the foot of the cross, thus making for it a substantial foundation.

### SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Riverside Wednesday Morning club's programe for the past month consisted mostly of music, with parliamentary drills on "motions" thrown in and the reading of "Damon and Pythias," by Robert Wallace, in Greek costume. The club year closed with a 12 o'clock breakfast, held at the Glenwood Mission Inn, over which the newly elected president, Mrs. Miguel Estudillo présided. Special guests of honor were Mrs. Ella Westland, president of the Southern District, and Mrs. Russell J. Waters, retiring state president of the California Federation. Toasts were responded to on "Conservation of Talk," "Emotions at the Polls," "Dreams," "My First Post-Prandial Experience" and the "Club Microbe."

A solid silver loving cup was presented to the retiring president, Mrs. Frank E. Densmore.

The Woman's club of Santa Ana discussed "Desirable Changes in the Public School System" at one meeting. At another roll call was responded to by quotations from Mark Twain, followed by a paper on the "Life of Mark Twain." The officers elected for next year are: President, Mrs. Anna Gale; Vice-President, Mrs. W. G. Gould; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sarah Uttly; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Diers; Parliamentarian, Mrs. F. A. Marks; Critic, Mrs. William McKinney; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Flora Pyle; Press Correspondent, Mrs. P. L. Tople.

A social meeting was held with Mrs. M. F. Bradshaw, the retiring president,

at Orange, where her fine collection of paintings was enjoyed.

Several dollars were added to the club treasury from a "birthday" social.

Current events, a report from the state meeting by Mrs. Sarah Uttly, and a paper on "Are Women Making the Most of Their Opportunities," was read at another meeting, after which the retiring president, Mrs. Bradshaw, was presented with a cut glass bowl.

The twelfth anniversary was celebrated with a chicken dinner at the home of Mrs. Asa Vandermast. Toasts to "Our Founders," "Our Past Presidents," "Diet vs. Health," "Our Second National Election" were responded to happily.

Mrs. Flora Pyle was chosen to represent the club at the biennial.

The La Mesa Woman's club at a recent meeting studied conditions in the Hawaiian Islands from the beginning of the missions in 1809 up to the present.

The annual picnic was held June 20.

Officers elected at the annual meeting are: President, Mrs. C. E. Barney; First Vice-President, Mrs. George B. Edwards; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Thorne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Garrett; Treasurer, Mrs. A. C. McClelland. A chicken pie supper was given, the proceeds to go toward purchasing a club lot and erecting a club house.

The annual banquet of the Upland Woman's club was held in the club rooms when sixty men and women en-

*(Continued on page 29)*

## A RECOGNITION

MRS. J. W. ORR

In any summary of benefits that may accrue from entertaining the eleventh biennial convention, we must not fail to give credit to those, who, having the vision, did valiant work toward making it "come true." It is of common knowledge that long residence in California makes one and all as loyal to the state as are the native sons and daughters; so we confidently depend upon this personal fealty when any need arises.

To bring the biennial convention to California something more was needed than the invitation, or just the hospitable intent behind the desire. The entertainment of the biennial is an honor sought by many cities, and we had our competitors. Then we labored under the disadvantage of distance, cost of travel, length of time required for the journey, and the fact that California had once before been a biennial hostess. True, we had much to offer, but we had to show our hand, and assure those who hesitated that we held trump cards.

It was rather diplomatically brought to our attention that in getting the biennial we should lose the presidency. It was a dilemma, but we made the choice, whether wisely or not! And here is where we would pay tribute—long overdue.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, First Vice-President of the G. F. W. C., had served many years on the executive board. She was a valuable officer, and eligible by virtue of her experience, ability and service, to the highest office. An unwritten law, or precedent, stronger than any arguments advanced

against it, is that the hostess state shall not present a candidate for office.

Mrs. Cowles respected this precedent as both wise and expedient, and Mrs. Cowles deliberately chose to help California get the eleventh biennial.

From the inception of the work to the close of the convention Mrs. Cowles never by word or manner indicated that she thereby had made any personal sacrifice. It was the time in the history of the Federation for the convention to come to the far west. Utah was our close competitor, as well as our near neighbor, and Utah presented many conclusive arguments, and was "far west" enough for federation purposes. It is evident to those who know, and no one knows better than the writer, that California won the decision of the executive board because they were converted by Mrs. Cowles herself to her own belief, that it was better for California to have the biennial convention than to have the presidency. We would not rest under the imputation of even seeming to ignore, or not to prize, the service Mrs. Cowles has rendered her state. This is the hour to acknowledge our indebtedness, our appreciation, our recognition and to express by the printed word our affection for her.

Mrs. E. G. Denniston, president of the local biennial board, voiced these sentiments at the close of the convention when she presented Mrs. Cowles with the "hoop of California gold." It is something worth while to have won the admiration and love of one's own state.





MRS. JOSIAH EVANS COWLES

To Whom, as First Vice President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, California  
Owes the Coming of the Eleventh Biennial.

Matzene Studio

## MORE ABOUT THE ELEVENTH BIENNIAL

Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, second vice-president and board member of the department of civil service reform, is now serving the General Federation as first vice-president.

Mrs. Blankenburg brought this message to the clubwomen who were gathered in San Francisco:

"Club women have discovered that civil service is really not a political, but a domestic institution. The civil service of states and cities exists for the sole purpose of insuring the comfort, health and well-being of the people.

"We depend upon the civil service for the sanitation of our houses, the paving and cleaning of our streets, the quality of our drinking water, the purity of our foods, the efficiency of our schools, the decency and public morality of our communities.

"None of these things are political—they are all domestic, and in so far as the civil service has become political and partisan it has been removed just so far from its proper functions.

"The object of our civil service reform committee is to help restore our civil servants to their proper place and duty.

"The General Federation has committees in forty-two states. In Illinois it did its full share in securing the state-wide civil service law passed by the Legislature in 1911. Illinois has the distinction, moreover, of possessing the only club which has been given jurisdiction over a state charitable institution. The investigation and report by the Woman's Club of Lincoln, Ill., of the State School and Colony, was so strongly approved by the State Civil Service Commission that it asked the club to assume entire control of the school, and a committee from the club now conducts all the school civil

service examinations. It has settled so satisfactorily all the disputes that have arisen among inmates and employees that not a single disputed question has had to be referred to the commission.

"In Texas the Governor of the state has pledged himself to make no political appointments to any state institution.

"In Florida the clubwomen have offered medals and prizes to the school children for the best essays on the merit system in government.

"In Massachusetts the civil service committee helped to defeat some legislative bills that would have impaired the efficiency of the law. The chairman of the committee organized and conducted a class in civil service reform, to which all the women in the state were invited, and before which different state and city officials lectured on the practical working of the merit system in their respective departments. This is a forerunner of many similar efforts.

"In Philadelphia, where civil service reform is carefully observed, a lecture course has been organized, open to men and women, at the noon hour.

"Since the reform administration in Philadelphia the applicants for civil service examinations have been so numerous that the regular officials have worked all night and called in lay help.

"West Virginia sends word that fifty-eight poorhouses of the state are to be made the special wards of the civil service commission.

"In Nebraska our workers have had a stirring year. The state penitentiary was discovered to be a hotbed of graft and corruption. The civil service workers went promptly to work.

"In Wisconsin the civil service law is so well administered that the committee has nothing to do.



"Michigan is active in a fight for non-partisan government.

"New Jersey is one of the five states which have a state-wide civil service law, but here committees have found plenty to do in working for non-partisan county administration.

"Encouraging reports come from Maryland, Arizona and New Mexico.

"To our hostess state, California, we are glad to award the palm for the most thorough and systematic plan of work reported to the General Federation. Sub-committees on civil service reform have been appointed in all the

six districts of the state, and the administration of the state penitentiaries, asylums and jails, and the non-partisanship of the public schools, will be duly watched over by the women of experience.

"My experience during this last winter confirms me in the belief that the women of the country are taking an ever-deeper interest in the practical working of the government under which they live, and that every year to come will show better and more effective work for an honest and efficient civil service."

## PROBLEMS IN CIVILIZATION

An evening devoted to discussion of "Our Problems in Civilization" was under the direction of Mrs. Olaf N. Guldlin, chairman of the department of home economics. Speakers were Mrs. Guldlin, Mrs. W. T. Miller of Indiana, and Mrs. John C. Hessler of Illinois.

Mrs. Guldlin, having for her theme "The Dawn of Tomorrow," said that the federation is face to face with a great opportunity to urge laws protecting the working girl and to establish vocational schools. Like a clarion call came her demand, "What have you done—what are you doing to bring this about?"

"What are you doing," she asked "to awaken the woman consciousness out of her long nap—where she can see

that in true civilization the eternal fires of justice burn for her?"

"What then are the problems of women," she asked, "with the national tendency toward extravagance, with 600,000 women in the wage-earning world, with the tariff, the trusts and the manufacturer all seeming to conspire against the consumer?"

"Not only this, but the wide discrepancy between the actual cost of living and the income—this tremendous chasm of unsolved problems—is swallowing up thousands of our girls who might be the sensible mothers of our race.

"We, at club meetings, are having our emotions stirred by the recital of all these horrible statistics, how the shop girls are forced into immoral lives to get needed clothes and food.

### **JULIUS V. SEYLER** **CONCERT PIANIST** **AND TEACHER OF** **PIANO, HARMONY, COMPOSITION**

Mr. Seyler studied in Germany for several years, being a pupil of a number of celebrated Berlin composers, from whom he acquired a deep insight into the meaning of musical creation. A composer himself, some of Mr. Seyler's productions show great originality and interpretative ability

"What have you done to establish vocational training so that when these girls enter the business world they can command a living wage?

"What have you done to establish large dormitories and cafeterias where one can live under supervised moral influences at the lowest cost?

"What have you done to teach her how to reduce the personal expenses to the lowest notch and still be well dressed?

"What have you done to teach her personal and sex hygiene, cooking, how to eat intelligently, how to save her health and money, how to exercise, how to wash and iron her clothes, to give her permanent standards of beauty and health that grow out of a developed body, mind and spirit?

"What have you done to prepare her to meet the great world whose standards are confused and debased?

"The industrial situation is calling an army of innocent women, unprotected, unarmed, to meet the world that may devour her.

"For the first time in the history of the race woman is to be a competitor morally in the arena with men. Whether we have the moral fibre that will hold the American race to its ethical moorings is to be tried out.

"We are sending these girls into conflict with those, who, from the traditions of all time, have had double standards and sex dominion. Do you hope to correct these standards by legislation?

"What are you doing to correct the economic conditions that lie at the base of these evils? This is Home Economics in operation.

"The cost of living and tuition at most of our large universities runs from \$500 to \$1000 a year. In many of them the trousseau that a girl seems to require to obtain social efficiency is almost equal to that of a bride.

"Shall we build these enormous institutions that divorce students for

years from the work of life and in which little effort is made to teach them the great economic sense of things?

"Our work has become widespread and splendid. Our programmes and outlines show a big, comprehensive grasp of the subject by most States. We do not think San Francisco is the only thing that was dead and is now alive. We think we are too. We want Berkeley and Leland Stanford to follow Teachers' College, Cornell, Chicago universities and establish great Home Economics departments for the Coast.

"We want our large Eastern colleges for women that are supposed to be designed especially for the needs of women to open these courses in their institutions. We want you to study the federal bills that are ready to be passed and make the Home Economics work all over the United States more effective—the Page-Wilson bill, the Smoot bill, the Lever bill and the Wilson bill.

"We want you all to work for State aid to secure vocational schools in your own state; to study these subjects so as to help the cause. But our careful study of underlying causes—by much work in and for the home—we can probably do much in removing the effects, by starting with the cause."

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"The consumer should have a department of his own in the national government," declared Mrs. Hessler, advocating changed and better dress standards. "That part of the Bureau of Chemistry devoted to the enforcement of the pure food law should be taken out from under the control of the Department of Agriculture and put under the control of the Department of the Consumer. Under this new department, new bureaus should be constituted; a bureau of textiles, which shall, in the interests of the consumer, investigate and report on the quality of textiles and which shall enforce a law—which an enlightened

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government should pass—prohibiting the making of flimsy and worthless and deleterious clothing as it now prohibits the making of deleterious food.

"There should be, too, a bureau which shall investigate and standardize the efficient making of garments, first from the technical standpoint, finally—as it expands and develops—with relation to artistic design.

"These bureaus can, as is done now in other branches of government, co-operate with schools and colleges. They can also, through their bulletins, keep the American public informed of the result of their investigations—just as the Department of Agriculture keeps the farmer informed, through its numberless bulletins, of its investigations in his behalf.

"The loss to the world through false standards of woman's dress is not wholly economic, there is deterioration of womanly dignity and modesty. All womankind which, as Jane Addams points out, suffers as a whole from the degradation of individuals, is suffering definite moral degradation from prevalent fashions. In this day of marvelous intellectual and social growth of woman, it is a matter too for wonder that so many still unreasoningly obey fashion.

"Fashion results in tremendous economic waste, first through the use of perishable material; second, through the discarding of clothing which has not begun to wear out. The new garments which take their places are also the product of labor. Discarding them results in needless labor.

"It is folly to say that these extravagances give work to someone. Every moment spent in labor which is unproductive of the real needs of the world is worse than wasted. It should be turned to constructive uses. The women who work in trades which minister to the waste of fashion should be freed to tend the neglected children who tug at their skirts. The white slaves of society are not all of them slaves to the vices of men. An appalling number of them are slaves to the

frivolity of women.

"We need to call a halt upon the wearing of boudoir garments on the street. We women have not realized that we have been watching or, with innocence of evil intent, taking part in the breaking down of barriers between virtue and licentiousness.

"The problem of increasing immorality of young girls—school girls as well as working girls—is causing growing concern to those who know of it. Shameful proof of the reality of this situation is startling educators.

"A certainty of reform lies in a better system of education of our young people. Boys and girls should be taught in the schools how to choose textiles, shoes and other articles of dress and thus learn to be intelligent consumers. This instruction should be given before the high school is reached and should be continued throughout high school and college.

"Girls should learn, in addition, the profession of housewifery in all its branches, including dressmaking and millinery. The girl who expects to be a dressmaker should add to her general knowledge a specialized expertness. There is a well-grounded criticism of the incompetence of dressmakers which would be removed by these means."

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Mrs. W. E. Miller at this session discussed the problem of domestic service in this wise:

"Over the threshold of every woman's clubroom might appropriately be inscribed the motto, 'Not for Ourselves Alone.' That is the spirit which unites us, the spirit of fundamental democracy.

"With far less effort might we selfishly protect ourselves and ours from the bane of impure foods. We and those most near and dear to us already enjoy proper housing conditions. Our little ones are not blighted by child labor. We are in no special need of wider social opportunities. More parks and playgrounds are not essen-

tial to the health or happiness of you and yours and me and mine. Why then do we labor on with ever-increasing zeal?

"It is the rising tide of true democracy that prompts the more fortunate to serve the less fortunate, and to serve not as a condescension, not even as a duty, but as a joy. But while we go eagerly forth under the spell and sway of the democratic impulse, how fares democracy within the precincts of our own homes?

"Whatever labor human hands must do is honorable labor. Only needless toil is menial. The hand that cooks and scrubs—so long as food and cleanliness are human wants—is worthily employed. Why should we who earnestly proclaim, away from home, a universal sisterhood, deny at home the doctrine we have preached? Why should we who cherish freedom, fairness, who value the quality of self-respect, require a sister, less fortunate, perhaps, than we, to wear within our very homes the garb and badge of servitude? Do we not desecrate the home—the very shrine of liberty and love—by making it a place for proud disdain of others' needs for human sympathy and normal growth? What hateful spirit drives our sisters, worthy or unworthy, through a rear door, up a back stairway to a distant room, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated, in summer the hottest and in winter the coldest room in all the house? The kitchen is her dining-room, and there in the absence of companionship and cheer she learns to bolt her food. It is her parlor also, and at the kitchen door she receives her friends.

"Whoever is within the house should be within the household. Let this principle be generally applied, and the so-called servant problem will soon be only a memory. Then domestic service will be honorable, and thousands of our girls who now seek work in fac-

tories will then prefer the normal life of a family home."

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Mrs. Miller, at the Household Economics conference, touched one of the vital phases of every-day living in her paper on "Social Development of the Working Girl."

"I work with girls," she said, "just girls—not the fallen girl nor the risen girl or the servant girl or the wealthy girl, but girls who have the same interests that I had not so long ago. There are certain interests that bring all girls together. The things that separate us are small.

"My housemaid is not separated from me. She is my friend and my sister. What hateful spirit in me can ask her to enter by a rear door and go up a back stairway to a poor room? All necessary labor is honorable. My housemaid brings her guest into my parlor, the best expression of myself. She thus grows from a girl who came to me for a mere weekly wage into a girl with a wider appreciation of life."

Mrs. Olaf N. Guldlin during her address on "Household Economics," said:

"It seems as though the whole country were awakened to the vital necessity for more science along household lines. It is an intuitive love and it must be expressed in coherent terms. Teaching women how to cook on a three-legged stove is only the beginning.

"We must teach her that she is worth a new stove. A good stove is better than a new dress. Then let them adopt standards of dress that endure and many problems will be solved.

"We have raised domestic engineers in this department. With money we expect to accomplish untold good in the next four years. Home economics will penetrate every community, stop the waste of life and establish vocational training in the schools.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—ITS PURPOSE

"Vocational Interests" was the general topic of an evening session, when the speakers were Miss Laura Drake Gill, D. C. L., of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and Charles A. Prosser of New York, executive secretary of the National Society of Industrial Education.

Miss Gill advanced the following outline in support of her advocacy of vocational guidance for women.

Every girl, rich or poor, needs a skilled occupation carried to a self-supporting point. She needs it—

- (a) For insurance against reverses.
- (b) For her mentality which reacts better against concrete aims.
- (c) For her sense of responsibility to society or ethical development.
- (d) For the joy which comes from constructive activities.

Every woman needs equipment for a vocation and an avocation—either of which may at any given time, according to the demands upon her, become her chief interest. Home-making should be one; the profession or occupation which calls out her maximum ability and enthusiasm, should be the other.

Self-support is successful to the degree that it becomes true self-expression.

The choice of a vocation can not be a purely theoretical one. It must be based upon a careful testing of tastes and powers.

The home should begin this test at an early age, by training the child's muscles to serve its will, and by developing the creative instinct through manual activities.

The school should arrange scientific prevocational courses for two or three years before the child reaches the 14-year-old crisis of possible employment.

The great decision of a vocation should be made a serious matter of

thought from the age of fourteen—although for privileged children it need not be narrowed down to the last fateful finality for some time.

Vocational counselors should be special officers of the school, bearing such mixed training as time may show to be desirable; but evidently needing elements of the teacher, school visitor, truant officer, industrial employment agent and social worker. The proper percentage of these varied ingredients is yet to be determined.

The world needs a big-sister movement, by which our millions of young workers may receive friendly advice and encouragement from successful workers in their own field. It would both enrich the life of the older worker and open vistas of ambition to the younger one.

This movement is an effort to bring about the democracy of equality of opportunity. Neither democracy, nor any other form of government, has yet done away with social differences. This new ideal of education is to train men towards equal patience, equal industry, equal judgment. Until that end is reached society will be as little equal as the troughs and crests of the sea.

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"The Needs and Possibilities of Vocational Education" was the subject discussed by Charles A. Prosser.

"Vocational education," he said, "prepares us to be intelligent producers of the goods of life—to understand and do our work, whatever it may be, properly, to use effectively all the knowledge, material, tools, machines and technique which contribute to greater productivity and better workmanship—to get the most for ourselves and for others out of the service which each of us in his chosen calling renders to society. No child is

prepared for complete living who has not been taught both how to work successfully at some employment and how in his leisure hours to enjoy properly those material and spiritual satisfactions with which, as the centuries unfold, the workers of the world in studio and office and workshop, have made life richer and happier for the race.

"All vocational education is worthy of encouragement. But the kind that

needs help most at the present time is the practical training which will fit boys and girls, between fourteen and eighteen years of age, hitherto neglected so far as their vocational needs were concerned, to meet successfully the new demands of home, and store, and shop, and farm.

"Our public schools can never be truthfully called democratic until through vocational education they open 'the door of opportunity' to every child

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at fourteen years of age, even though he has not finished the elementary school course, who wishes to be trained for his work in life.

"Germany boasts that within ten years there will be no such thing as an untrained workman, from chimney sweep to high-grade artisan, in the empire. Of the 20,000,000 workers in the United States it is safe to say that not 25,000 have any opportunity to secure proper education of the kind that Germany gives for their callings. We have practically no schools to meet their needs. It has been truly said that in most of the States of the Union at least the only way in which a boy or girl can secure an industrial training is to be born feeble-minded or commit a crime.

"More than 6,000,000 boyes and girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age are employed in various ways in this country. This does not include the additional army of children in some of the southern states leaving school at the tender age of twelve. During the present year at least 3,000,000 more childish wage-earners upon reaching the age of fourteen will enter the ranks of industry. More than seven out of ten of this multitude did not finish the work of the elementary school. More than three out of four of them did not reach the eighth year of the schools and more than one out of two, the seventh year. Almost half of them had not completed the fifth grade work. Great numbers of them were barely able to meet the test for illiteracy necessary in order to secure working certificates which in most of the states is a test on the work of the fourth grade.

"These children not only entered life deficient in the elementary school education which our day regards as being necessary to the civic intelligence and the vocational efficiency of every one, but practically all of them had been trained by a formalized process in the things of the books alone, which gave them no opportunity to find what they would like to do and what they were best able to do in life. Practically all of them went to work without proper

vocational direction and guidance. All of them found the doors of most of the skilled and desirable industries closed to them until they should become sixteen years of age.

"Since they must work somewhere most of these childish wage-earners find their way largely by accident into low-grade skilled or unskilled occupations—the great child-employing industries and enterprises which are always wide open at the bottom to receive young workers but closed as the top so far as permanent desirable employment is concerned.

"One of the best ways to take up this work would be for the general and state federations and local clubs who are interested to appoint a special committee either on education as a whole or on vocational education, preferably the latter, if this has not already been done; and for this committee to deal with the secretary of the national society and other helpful agencies.

"Federal aid is greatly needed to encourage the states and local communities to take up the work rapidly.

"Legislation is needed in every state in order to make the way open for vocational education.

The best way to do this is to work for a law creating a commission on vocational education composed of representative educators and laymen and laywomen, with an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost of their work, who will give careful study and investigation for a period of at least one year to the question and report to the Legislature the results of their labor together with recommendation as to

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"Junior Citizenship" topic of an address by Mrs. Frank White, was in fullest harmony with the spirit of child conservation which animated the convention.

Declaring that the early training and environment of the child is the mold in which the future citizen is formed, she said too much stress can-



not be laid upon the importance of surrounding youth with every protection during the years of adolescence.

"If the child respects the government of the home and recognizes in the parents rulers who inspire respect for their goodness as well as their discipline, the boy will almost certainly respect the rights of others when he goes into the world," she said, and concluded with the statement that "the crooked politician and the prevaricating news reporter are generally the products of homes where the children are not from infancy taught the sacredness of truth.

"Good citizenship," said Mrs. White, "is often defined in limited terms, but it is suggestive that to the children the words stand for uprightness of character in its widest and most inclusive sense. The judgments of childhood are keen, and, according to its decree, good citizenship must rest on the firm foundation of a desire to act, and, speak, and think, aright. The good citizen is one who finds in his relation to village or city a direct incentive to personal worth and unselfish service for the sake of the people and the place. The good citizen loves his village or his town, yet it goes without saying that first of all he loves and lives for his family; the roots of good citizenship are always in the home, and no one is a good citizen in the Children's League sense of the word who is really unworthy in the home.

"In order to awaken in children the latent sense of civic duty give them something to think about that concerns the present and future welfare of the place they live in, and above all give them something to do for it. Lead

them to think of its improvement, of its possibilities of added beauty and greater cleanliness, and after they have begun to think of these possibilities, tell them to try at once to keep it clean, and to make it a pleasanter spot than it could be without their help. Point out to them that the streets in the village or the city require to be cleaned as do the rooms in their own houses. Tell them that this work of street cleaning ought to be done, of course, by paid workers; but the children's part is to keep clean what has been made clean. They can scarcely be expected to pick up papers thrown by others in the streets, but make it a league rule that no member shall throw anything into the streets or highways, or in any way disfigure public property.

"It requires no little self-denial on the part of an active child to keep some of these rules, and the self-control and power of service thus developed may, under good influences, blossom later into the finest fruits of personal civic righteousness. . . .

"Colonel Waring called the children to help him in his great task. By his own character, and through the cleanliness of New York City, for which he labored with unceasing zeal, he held before the country a vivid object lesson of pure ideals in private life and public work. In him the Children's Leagues have their patron saint, but upon the ability and the unselfish wisdom of the women who direct them the permanent success of the movement must depend.

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## CIVIC HOUSEKEEPING

An interesting personality was that of Mrs. Owen Wister of Philadelphia, a leader in the civic advancement of her home city. Resourceful and magnetic, Mrs. Wister is plainly a power to be reckoned with.

"Civics," she enthusiastically declared, "is sweeping the country and is increasing more rapidly than any other branch of the work of the federation.

"There is one thing which women are beginning to learn and which all women must learn. That is that they have no right to shut themselves in in their homes, because conditions are all right in the home, if conditions outside are not all right. Our watchword is higher public spirit—better social order.

"We should make it plain to the people of the United States that the public schoolhouses belong to them, not to the school board, the janitor, the teacher or anybody else.

"Another great thing is that the child must be educated to his citizenship. We are surrounded by poor citizenship because if we look back we will find that the children were not educated to it, which they should have been, from the cradle up. In Philadelphia we have organized a little league among the children, making them students of municipal affairs. Philadelphia is deeply interested in progress."

It was at this conference that Mrs. Frederick Nathan, first vice-president of the National Consumers' League, and a leader in the Woman's Municipal League of New York, gave in a sentence this conclusion of the whole matter:

"We contend that municipal government is merely housekeeping in a big way and we are organized to go forth and show them how to keep their municipal house clean."

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## JAPANESE KIMONO AND HAORI

By S. M. Togari.

If garment was originated for the purpose to protect human body against heat and cold and enhance its wearer's beauty, has it not brought reversed results in western countries? The attire of both men and women in America cut off airing of skin to great extent, thus weakening its atmosphere resisting power.

Either from esthetic or hygienic view point, Japanese Kimono made loose, fashioned with wide sleeves, fastened with Obi or sash, answers requirements as garment more than any other clothes. In Japan where Kimono originated, man wears Kimono of same style as woman's Kimono seen at Japanese and Chinese stores over here, only without such gay decorations that satisfy feminine taste, and with shorter sleeves. Japanese gentleman wears, besides Kimono, Haori made in same style as Kimono and of three-quarter length, single in the summer time and lined in the winter time. It is left open in front, loosely fastened with heavy silk cords knotted in the shape of letter "T," and with rolled collar continuing down to bottom.

The shade of the Haori is color striped or plain black with the family crests of its wearer on sleeves and back—wistaria, bamboo, orange leaves, etc.—which origins are traced back even ten centuries. The black Haori or coat of arms is mostly worn by scholars, physicians, lawyers and other men of liberal professions, but any class men wearing it on important national holidays or public occasions. Kimonos are hygienic, comfortable and worn every day by all class of men in Japan. Their merits being known even in this country, office forces of some eastern firms are already wearing Kimonos in business hours.

Notwithstanding all this fact, Kimono is more fitted for woman. Woman's Kimono is too well known on the Pacific Coast to give minute description of it. Kimono is servic-

able, comfortable, beautiful, and gives the wearer a sentiment of contentment and happiness. Why can it not be used here more publicly as in Japan? Woman can dress herself in Kimono in modest and attractive manner for going out to any public places. Without wearing waist, put on Kimono first, then skirt of shade that will best harmonize with the Kimono, and then sash tied on the back. This is the way Japanese girl students and court ladies are dressed, except that the colors of their skirts are confined to red or old rose and they wear sash under the skirt. If women are dressed in this way and walk in the streets—graceful long sleeves and ends of sash softly waving in the breezes, how attractive they would be and what pageantly sight the streets would present! For street wear, light color striped or figured silk Kimono, and red, purple or light blue skirt are preferable.

Japanese woman's Haori made in same style as man's is excellent as evening coat, just like Mandarin coat, only with wider sleeves and rolled collar. The writer knows two ladies in Los Angeles who went over to Japan and brought home Japanese Haori, one lady man's Haori and the other woman's. They take a pride in wearing the Haori in the streets. One of the ladies said that she had never worn such a beautiful and artistic coat before; and she is particularly pleased with the crests of bamboo leaves on the sleeves and back of her Haori.

If people here wear Kimono and Haori every day, man will look more handsome, artistic, and feel comfortable, cool especially in summer time; woman will enhance her beauty, enjoy comfort, convenience, and finally will be relieved of hurtful corset. The writer will be much delighted to give suggestions in regard to how to adapt Japanese Kimono and Haori to every day wear and selecting suitable materials and harmonious shades.

## CIVICS—THE CITIZEN AND THE CITY

Mrs. George I. Zimmerman, national chairman of the department of civics, and formerly state chairman of civics in Ohio, in her report told of the work accomplished by her department in the last two years:

"The civic movement," said Mrs. Zimmerman, "has always appealed to clubwomen. The passing years record a history of such enlargement in scope and activity that it is almost impossible to define or outline the work of this department, to give the briefest synopsis of its wide and varied activities.

"Deep and vital issues are involved in the civic activities of clubwoman. Under the banner of civics women use the splendid and efficient machinery of the federated clubs for all imperative human needs, for everything essential to the common welfare.

"An encouraging and gratifying feature of the work of the civic department is the recognition accorded it and the spirit of co-operation manifested toward it by related national organizations. Expressions of interest and offers of co-operation have come from men of distinction and influence who are identified with this great movement for a 'Better America.' A movement which means betterment sanitarily, aesthetically, socially and morally, which means more comfort and pleasure in living conditions for all, which means good citizenship in the highest and broadest sense.

"The difficulty of financing many projects established by clubwomen and of securing public support from the proper revenues points toward one of the looming dangers and problems of the civic movement. Women have optimistically believed, and rightly so in many instances, that in the establishment of playgrounds, school gardens and the like, the object lesson furnished would be sufficient argument to assure the taking over of the projects by the municipality. Cases are now occurring where city governments—claiming lack of funds, probably due

to inefficiency—refuse to assume the responsibility. The burden of furnishing funds is assuredly too great for women to carry permanently. What is the solution of this grave problem which so ominously threatens?

"Every city should issue a popular presentation of the city's finances—to place before the public a summary of the city's expenditures and outlays and of the main sources from which it derives its income. It has recently been authentically stated that civic uplift can go little farther in American cities without the discovery of additional sources of public revenue, which will not increase the burden of taxation. What better or more practical method of increasing public revenue than by civic efficiency and economy?

"How women may assist in bringing this about is succinctly told in the following enlightening statements by William H. Allen: 'In most communities the revenues which ought to be collected that are not collected will exceed the total cost of doing the not-yet-begun uplift work that women are certain they want done. It is practical to find out what different sources of revenue there are in your city, what it sells, what it rents, what it permits or licenses. By asking questions—not by balloting—can women fill in the gap between revenues due and revenues paid. Is not this a great civic opportunity for women? This civic investigation, this focusing of public attention upon city budgets, does not imply that women should undertake the legitimate work of town officials, nor does such participation in government require going into politics.

"A large part of the civic work for clubwomen is in the interest of children, it is for citizen-making as well as city making. Women are working for children through the medium of leagues which teach good citizenship. Of playgrounds which provide for wholesome and necessary play, upbuild

morally and physically, increased intellectual alertness. Of school and home gardens where are centers radiating love of beauty, permanently interest children in nature, teaching a great industry—instead of talking the high cost of living and worrying about making both ends meet, let us return to the garden. Of school lunches which improve scholarship and deportment. Of school savings banks, which teach economy and thrift. Of public baths, which conserve the health and add to the comfort of humanity. Of visiting nurses, who care not only for the dependent poor but bring comfort and relief at moderate cost to independent families of limited income. Of social centers, which provide amusement, educational entertainment and vocational training, save the youth from vice and crime, solve the problems of the cheap concert hall, vicious vaudeville and public dance hall. Of juvenile courts, which prevent child delinquency and future criminals. This is sound civics—in order to save the city we must

save the child, must have sound and wholesome human life from bottom to top.

"The strong, the universal appeal of civics to women is easily understood, is natural, is elemental, for reduced to its simplest terms, civics means to women the conservation, the well being of the home and the child."

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT

*(Continued from page 13)*

joyed the repast set before them. Mrs. George Barlow, retiring president, presided. The toasts, "Our Guests," was responded to by Mrs. F. H. Manker; "Our New Citizens," by M. F. Palmer; "Our Country," C. P. Fuller; "Dreams of the Future," Mrs. George Cable, incoming president; "Remarks," E. B. Reynolds; "City Beautiful," H. C. Kennedy; "A Little of Everything," Mrs. Ella Westland, president of the Southern District. The retiring president, Mrs. Barlow, was presented with a cut glass cream pitcher, sugar bowl and tray.

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*(DENVER POST, JULY 12, 1912)*

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## SOIL CONSERVATION

The conservation of the soil was the subject of an interesting address given by Howard H. Gross, president of the National Soil Fertility League. Listened to with close and sympathetic attention, Mr. Gross said in brief:

"Today there are millions upon millions of acres of land formerly of exceeding fertility that have been so depleted by the process of taking out and putting nothing back, and the yield is insufficient to pay a fair return for the labor involved. Throughout the East and South are thousands of abandoned farms that emphasize the sad story of American agriculture.

"Our greatest asset lies within a foot and a half of the surface. From our farms must come our supply of food and clothing, and upon it our very life depends. We have no right to waste and deplete our fertile fields and pass them on to the next generation impaired in its usefulness. In a higher sense, the man in whose name the title deed of a farm stands is not its owner; it is his to use, and pass on to his successor, and it is his paramount duty to use and conserve, and hand it over to his successor in as good, or in better condition, than he received it.

"The hope of the Nation lies in agriculture, and the hope of agriculture lies in applied science. Fifty years ago the colleges of agriculture were established to teach better farming. The bill was signed by the immortal Lincoln. Twenty-five years ago experiment stations came in to supplement the work, and shortly thereafter the Department of Agriculture was established.

"These collectively have expended

"Let every morning say to you, there's something happy on the way and God sends love to you."

"I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then sit on the lid and smile."

years of time and upwards of one hundred millions of dollars in money to ascertain and collect the best knowledge of the art, and these instrumentalities now have demonstrated and proven methods which, if put in practice, would double the output of our farms, treble the profit of the farmer and bring undreamed blessings and possibilities to every one of us.

"Out of this grew the National Soil Fertility League. I am here for the purpose of securing the co-operation of this body. It is the desire of myself and my associates that the Federation of Women's Clubs shall be represented in this great work. We need you, and it is a woman's problem. I shall urge and, in fact, insist that the president of your great organization and the chairman of your conservation committee shall be one of us, and I hope that every women's club in the land will be represented, to do all they can to further the movement, and that it will make soil conservation a part of the club work.

"Let me suggest in closing that there is an ample field for you and your sisters in the field of kitchen economy, to eliminate the waste, study the question of nutrition and balanced rations, and prevent the awful waste that goes out of the kitchen through the garbage can. France would live, and live well, on what we throw away. Extravagance is a national sin. We have the habit of spending our money before we get it.

"In view of this, we may well ask, is the problem that faces us the high cost of living or the cost of living high?"



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**THE OCEAN AT LONG BEACH.**

List to the song of the deep blue sea!  
 What is she saying to you and to me?  
 Does she call us to sleep  
 'Neath her silvery wave—  
 With a mist wreath above us—  
 An unshrouded grave?  
 Or is she beguiling us,  
 Playfully luring us,  
 "Come to me, come,  
 In these waters to lave."

How we love this fair ocean  
 Lying waveless and calm.  
 With its white foam caressing  
 The shore 'neath the sun.  
 It circles the sand with a ceaseless  
 song—

Advancing, retreating, the whole day  
 long.

Hark to the rush and the roar of mad  
 ocean,  
 Wildly proclaiming her power and her  
 rage.

Onward she comes as the shadows are  
 falling—

Tempest tossed, glittering with rain-  
 bow hued rays.

What says she now to her friends and  
 her lovers?

What are the sounds from her depths  
 that we hear?

No more alluring—no more beguiling—  
 But roaring and rushing she madly  
 proclaims—

Flee from me! Flee from me!  
 Danger is near! Flee far for safety,  
 For danger is here!

How we love this wild ocean,  
 With waves dashing high.  
 When the darkness is over us,  
 No star in the sky.

When the thunderous song  
 Of her strength and her might  
 Make us tremble in terror  
 And long for the light.

Yes, we love thee, dear ocean,  
 In calm or in storm.

We watch for thy changes,  
 And love every one.

Whatever thy mood, and whatever thy  
 call,

'Tis our beautiful ocean—  
 Beloved by us all.

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